CANADA.

The Ministerial Crisis. Correspondence of The N Y Tribune

Токонто, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1851. The Cabinet-making has progressed toward a more favorable result than I had anticipated. On Saturday Mr. Morin left for Montreal, to all up the vacancies for the Lower Canada section. Three different lists of the new Mrnistry are given by city journals this morning, and every one of them is meorrect. Indeed, nothing like a correct list has been published here yet. The names so far as ac-tually decided upon for the new Cabinet stand

thus:

President of Council, Dr. Rolph, Inspector General, Hon. F. Hincks: Post-Master General, Hon. M. Cameron; Commissioner Crown Lands, Hon. W. Morris: Attorney General for Canada West, W. B. Richards, Provincial Secretary, Mr. Morin: Attorney General for Canada East, Mr. L. Drummond; Research Mr. Tache.

General for Canada East, Mr. L. Drummond, Receiver General, Mr. Tache.

It is not yet known who will be selected for the remaining two members for Lower Canada; though it is probable that Mr. Cartier may be one; or if not a member of the Government, he will be Solicitor General, East. The Cabinet will consist of ten members, exclusive of the two Solicitors General, who are regarded as members of the Government, but who have no voice in the deliberations of the Cabinet. The Solicitor Generalship, West, has been offered to Lanfield Macdonald, who held that post under the late Government, but it is probable that he will refuse on a point of etiquette. In England the Solicitor General is always promoted to the Attorney Generalship; but here this rule has not been observed. The late Solicitor General, West, was offered the Commissionership of Crown Lands, which he refused, with the declaration that he would take no office by which he did not receive promotion in his profession. Upon this answer being given, the Com-The late Solicitor General, West, was offered the Commissionership of Crown Lands, which he refused, with the declaration that he would take no office by which he did not receive promotion in his profession. Upon this answer being given, the Commissionership of Crown Lands was immediately offered to Mr. Morris and the Post-master Generalship to Mr. Cameron, no office having previously been offered to the latter gentleman, and Dr. Rolph had distinctly refused to go into the Cabinet without him. Macdonaid's refusal of the Crown Lands was a fortunate event: if it had not occurred, only one section of the Reform party would have been represented in the Government, which, in consequence, must inevitably have had a very short existence. I suspect that Macdonaid will refuse to hold the Solicitor Generalship, after another has been appointed over his head to the Attorney Generalship. Of the eight names I have given, four are those of members of the late mistry, viz: Messrs. Himsks, Morris, Drummond, and Tache. They are, however, the least obnoxious to the public of any members of the late Cabinet, if we overlook the recent efforts to write down Mr. Hincks; and whatever objection there may be to him of a legitimate character, it is admitted on all hands that his great at lents render his services indispensable to the Government. Mr. Morris has not been much identified with the policy of the late Government, of which he was not long a member; and the ability with which he promoted reforms in the Post-Office won for him a large share of public approbation. He is rather a popular man than otherwise. Probably he possesses, to some extent, the faculty of being all things to all men. Mr. Drummond, who from his late position of Solicitor General, was at most an outside member of the old Missitry, is a man of really liberal views. Indeed it was made a question in the Cabinet, during the late Session of Parliament, whether he should not be dismissed from the Solicitor Generalship on account of his too liberal views on the Selimo his too liberal views on the Seigmorial tenure question. And I recollect, on another occasion, when speaking on the question of Vested Rights in the Clergy Reserves, he took the high ground that the first duty of a Government is to preserve the peace of society, and even if there were vested rights in these lands, which he denied, he held that, to prevent a great public calamity, it would be the duty of Government to sweep them away. Of Mr. Tache I confess I do not know much—but no amount of odium or unpopularity attaches to his name. But the great strength of the new Cabinet in Upper Canada—by all odds the part of the country most difficult to please—lies in the names of Dr. Rolph and Malcolm Cameron—especially in the former. Of this eminent man and unswerving reformer, I have already, in a previous communication, presented the Malcolm Cameron—especially in the former. Of this eminent man and unswerving reformer. I have already, in a previous communication, presented the readers of The Tribune with a sketch. For a few days he held office under Sir Francis Bond Head; but resigned when that self-wiled and incapable Governor avowed his intention to consult his Council only on such questions as he shall think proper. Malcolm Cameron was a member of the late Ministry, but resigned some two years ago, and thereby escaped the unpopularity of its later acts. Of Mr. Richards, I may say he is a very devoted partisan, if that be any commendation. As a lawyer he possesses average abilities, and is, perhaps, on the whole, the most eligible member of the bar for the Attorney Generalship. Mr. Morin, who succeeds Mr. Lafontaine in the leadership of the French Canadians, does not possess the iron will and inflexible character of his predecessor, although he is a man of very respectable talents and great urbanity of deportment. He is, moreover, more liberal than Mr. Lafontaine; and will not seek to exercise the dictatorial power so often ascribed, but, I suspect, not without exaggeration, to his predecessor. Having been, through life, the personal, and for twenty-one years the political friend of Mr. Lafontaine, there is no doubt that Mr. Morin will be more or less under the influence of his old colleague.

If the new Cabinet is not the very best that could have been formed, it is, all things considered, quite all good as we could reasonably expect.

I have no information as to when the elections will take place; but I presume they will not be long delayed. The constituencies are all alive with election movements. Dr. Rolph has obtained the unanimous nomination of the Reform Convention of the County of Norfolk, and Mr. Hineks's fate in Oxford is to be pronounced upon by a party Convention to morrow. The most desperate efforts have been made to defeat him, and there is no doubt they would have succeeded had he not associated himself in the Government wi

succeeded had he not associated himself in the Gov

A Col. Gordon, the owner of estates in South Uss and Barra, in the Highlands of Scotland, has sent of ceive a free passage to Upper Canada, where they would be provided with work by the Goverament agents, and receive grants of lands on certain imaginary conditions. Seventy-one of the last cargo of four hundred and fifty have signed a statement that some of them field to the mountains when an attempt was made to force them to emigrate. "Whereupon," they add, "Mr. Fleming gave orders to a policemen, who was accompanied by the ground officer of the estate in Barra, and some constables, to pursue the people who had run away among the mountains, which they did, and succeefed in capturing about twenty from the mountains and from other islands in the neighborhood; but only came with the efficers on an attempt being made to handouff them, and that some who ran away were not brought back, in consequence of which four families, at least, have been divided, some having come in the ships to Quebec, while other members of the same families are left in the Highlands."

Last week a party of about sixteen Norwegian Last week a party of about sixteen Norwegian emigrants landed here, and being in a destitute condition, slept two nights on a wharf without shelter, or almost any food. Seven or eight of them are since dead; they died in the Hospital of cholera, some say, but really of sheer want.

L. C.

Arrests in Syracuse Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribun-

AUBURN, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851

usued a call for a meeting on Saturday, Oct. 22, which has been industriously circulated, but as yet which has been industriously circulated, but as yet it has received only about a dozen signatures. The call is so worded that all respectable citizens decline peremptorily to sign it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Syracuse Slave Riot-Judge Concklin's Decision. Auby Rs. Monday, Sept. 20, 1851.

The Court was organized at 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Concklin decided to bind the prisoners over for trial.

Bail was accordingly entered, and this ends the matter for the present.

WASHINGTON. Nicaragua Affairs.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1851.

It is understood that there has been some Cabinet consultation with reference to the affairs of Nicaragua, and the position of our Minister there. fusion, it is probable that very little was done of a definite nature.

Nicaragua bas

definite nature.

Nicaragua has in truth been treated somewhat cavalierly. There were circumstances connected with the suspension of her treaty, upon the ratification of the English treaty, which were any thing but tion of the English treaty, which were any thing but calculated to graifly her pride as a friendly nation, or rivet any bonds of amity which might have been supposed to exist. Nicaragua is in a situation to need the countenance of some strong and friendly power, but little disposition has been shown in any negotiations that have yet taken place with this Government, to lend her that countenance.

MORE ANON.

Spiritual Manifestations No. II.

To the Editors of The N. Y. Tribune . Spirits demonstrate their presence and impart their intelligence to the natural senses of persons in the form through several modes, of which I shall only speak of those I have wit-

nessed, viz : First : Spirits influence or control the speech of persons to utter their thoughts-sometimes in a conscious and sometimes in a clairvoyant or trance state, which is often induced by the spir-

its themselves, without any human agency.

Second: By moving material things, ringing bells, producing music from guitars, viols, pianos, &c. &c.

Third: By what are termed 'raps,' consisting of sounds and vibrations produced on material things, or 'touches' upon persons when the right letter in the alphabet is spoken to form the intended

words and sentences.

Fourth: By influencing the hands of persons to

Fourth: By influencing the hands of persons to write out their communications to man.

Fifth: By writing themselves, without any conscious human agency, sometimes in characters and languages unknown to the persons present.

Sixth: By moving and taking persons entirely up, bodily, and carrying them through the air.

These are the modes of Spiritual Manifestations which I shall cadeanor to demonstrate by facts.

which I shall endeavor to demonstrate by facts which have come under my own observation. I will first generally and briefly state that I have, at

which have come under my own observation. I will first generally and briefly state that I have, at various times and through a great number of mediums, some of taem strangers to me, asked the spirits to respond, through their accustomed mode, to the following questions, put in this form:

First, writing twenty or more names of persons, dead and hiving intermixed, and ask the spirits to respond when I point (without speaking) to the names of persons who have left the form, and they have always responded correctly, and in the same manner they have responded when I pointed to figures indicating the year in which they departed this life, then the month, day and hour in which that event occurred, also the number of days, weeks, months and years they dwell upon this earth; then the days, weeks, months or years they have been in the Spirit Land, then the country, State, town, city or street in which they left the body; and the responses have been uniformly correct.

I have many times tried these experiments by orally calling out the names of living or dead persons in rapid succession, also the days, months, years, counties, States, towns, cities, streets, &c., &c., to which they have responded correctly, with one exception. That exception was in the case of a child, and another spirit voluntarily, on the same day, to my satisfaction and to my humilation, teo, explained to me how and why the mistake occurred. I have, however, known these experiments to fail with others, but, I think, not oftener than once in

day, to my satisfaction and to my humiliation, too, explained to me how and why the mistake occurred. I have, however, known these experiments to fail with others, but, I think, not oftener than once in fifty times. They have, however, never failed with me, except in the instance mentioned; and I am persuaded it never would with others under proper and orderly circumstances.

On the lith of July last, I was in Fitchburg, Mass., where I saw Mr. Edward Hooper, a medium for writing; and, among other things, I asked if the spirit communicating would write the name of the place where my brother died. After considerable exercise of his hand, without writing, he exclaimed, "I wen't write it, for I know it is not correct." Inquired, "What is not correct." He replied. "They want me to write 'California." And they were right, for it was in California that my brother departed from this world. Doubtless this is the way in which many of the incorrect answers are obtained. in which many of the incorrect answers are obtained, viz., the mediums or some other person's interference with their influences and truthful responses from the

On the 12th of April last, I was sitting at my breakfast-table with my family, Mrs. Fox and her two younger daughters, and my brother. Rappings were heard, and on inquiry, we were told that they came from my son, who died in Boston ten years ago, at the age of 2; years. I asked him, "Were you with us at the School Exhibition last evening! "Yes." (We heard rappings at the Exhibition, and spoke of

(We heard rappings at the tat the time.)
"Would you have liked to remain in the form and taken part in such Exhibition."
"No. I can speak as well as they. Papa," and he added, "Sister Sophronia, do you remember how I looked when I peeped through the key-hole." His mother asked, "Can you tell when that was." Ans.—"Sister was." "Can you tell when that was." Ans..." Sister was very sick." His sister was moved to tears by this affecting reminiscence. He said, "Do not cry, sieter, it hurts my feelings. Sing. Sophrona, 'I'd offer thee this band of mine,' &c. 'Mama, do n't let a thought of me give your bosom pain.'" (These there this band of mine. Acc., "Mama, do n't let a thought of me give your bosom pain." (These lines are in a song his sister sometimes sings.) His sister said. "I can't beip crying to think I was the cause of his death." He answered, "No, it was God, not you." His sister was very sick with the searlet fever at the time above referred to, when he used to embrace every opportunity to look through the key-hole from the adjoining room to see her and cail to her, through which means his sister supposed the contagion reached him, and he died. This fact had passed away from us—so much so, at least, that we do not remember to have spoken of it for years until it was brought to our recoellction as here related by what I believe to be his spirit. Mrs. For and her daughter said at the time (in answer to a question.) that they had never heard of it before which I believe is true.

Another fact as to the identity of a spirit occurred at my house in the morning of the 18th of July last,

which I believe is true.

Another fact as to the identity of a spirit occurred at my house in the morning of the 16th of July last, through Mr. Gordon as a medium, besides whom, Mr. Cooley and myself only were present. I was receiving communications by raps, when Mr. Gordon, against his will and effort apparently, and without any intervention on our part, was suddenly thrown into a clairvoyant or trance state immediately he began and made all the motions requisite to perform and test the perfectness of a part of my business which I have always kept secret. The delineation was most perfect and unmistakable, as much so as could have been conveyed by any language; and it could have been performed only by one familiar with it from long practice. I asked who it was that was trying to demonstrate their presence to me, and if it was my predecessor who disclosed to me the secret, and left for Germany eight years ago. No answer, I knew of no other person acquainted with it who I hadreason to believe might be in the Spirit World. Two days after, however, I had a solution of the mystery; for then, for the first time, I learned that a German, who had worked for me and my predecessor in that branch of my business, died on the 18th—three days previous to the occurrence—and he was unacquanted with the English language. Yours, Charles Partribute.

The Worcester Convention.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. Worcester, Mass., Saturday, Oct. 18, 1851.

The Worcester Convention has just closed its session, after a period of great and unusual interest. Wednesday and Thursday were fully occupied in reading reports, discussing resolutions, and up to the point of closing at 10 P. M., the enthustarm was unabated. A beautiful spirit of unanimity prevailed throughout the vast assemblage, ounting, it is thought, at one time, to three thouamounting, it is thought, at one time, to three thousand persons, and hundreds left for want of room. Your reporters will undoubtedly tell you of the grace with which Mrs. Paulina W. Davis presided on the occasion, and will tell you of the eloquence of many of the speakers, and of the reception of Mrs. E. Oakes Smith's Lecture, listened to by fifteen hundred persons, if not two thousand. My object is not to praise these ladies individually, but I rather wish to speak of the Convention as a great fact, and regarded as an element of human progress.

And, first, it will be of little awail for fippant reporters to cast ridicule upon a demonstration like
this. We might challenge the whole history of the
country to furnish forth an assemblage called together for such a purpose, to discuss freely, without distraction of sex, subjects obnoxious to public prejudice, whose operations were more dignified, whose
speeches were more to the purpose, or whose actions
were more parliamentary. We do not say that nothing occurred to offend the taste or wound the judg-

ment, but these were minor points, and unworthy of caviling. There were persons from all parts of the country, not selected for their culture or position, but coming spontaneously to see and hear the discussion of questions of human interest, and to offer, if occasion required, their mite to the treasury of experience or thought—earnest, pure-minded women, alive with loyaity to each other, and full of the noblest aspirations. I could wish the number of those who are 'nothing unless critical,' had been greater, for I am confident the earnest, generous spirit of narmony that breathed through the whole assemblage, would have entirely disarmed the ugly gall of the saturist.

This is no shallow movement, no ephemeral demonstration to pass away and be forgotten—it has within it the elements of a hardy vitality, that must insure a permanent and vigorous growth. There was no mistaking the import of the signs of this Convention. Though ourselves hitherto opposed to this, we admit its utility and receive it into cordial favor. This is the reform of the age, it is the Aaron's rod that will swallow up all others—it embodies within itself the spirit of all other reforms, and every well wisher of his kind will give it a God speed. The faults of the movement are minor, while the vastness of the spirit of good involved must extend, and does shadow forth a mighty change in the affairs of the This is no shallow movement, no ephemeral dem of the spirit of good involved must extend, and does shadow forth a mighty change in the affairs of the world. It will not do for our clergy to turn a cold shoulder upon it much longer, for it is an element of human progress which they, as watchmen upon the hill-towers of the race, are bound to took into with disparsaioned eyes. Indifference or contempt will not long suffice for any class of thinkers, for this is designed to grow upon the public mind till they will be compelled to read the handwriting upon the wall, which is they can intermed or not.

be compelled to read the handwriting upon the wall, whether they can interpret or not.

One thing I observed—the Reform Dress was well represented, one of the most finished speakers upon the stand appearing wearing it, and many others of the audience; yet no comment was excited—this shows conclusively that the interest upon that question is yet unabated, though more silent in its operation.

E. O. S.

NEW-MEXICO.

Things in the Territory-City Elections-The

Indians.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1851.

The Governor of this Territory is trying to do right, when it is too late : the Legislature has done next to nothing , the City of Santa Fe has been incorporated, and the Municipality Elections held It being the first commencement of affairs as a city,

incorporated, and the Municipanty Elections area, it being the first commencement of affairs as a city, there was considerable interest manifested in the matter, so that each party exerted itself. The following persons were elected, to wit.

Robert Nesbit, Esq., a printer of New-York, unanimously elected Mayor, not losing a single vote of all that were cast. He is the most popular man here. The Council men were B. F. Green, James E. Sabine, polling nearly a full vote: Charles E. Kearney, Francisco Ortiz Delgado, Donacia Vighil, Samuel Worcester, James Mahoney and Jesus Baca. These eight were installed as Aldermen in due time, together with the Mayor, who is one of the most efficient efficers in the Territory. Things have taken a radical change within the last len days. The Indians are still playing a rough game, while the military are drinking ice water and lying upon their oars. Within a very short space of time the Indians have run off from R. Nesbit & Co.'s Ranch about 127 head of horses and mules, killing one man during the three attacks. The same Indians, Navajoes, robbed some eight other ranchos of all their stock, and searing Col. Sumner and his brave command badly. They are now on a scout after our red-skinned brethern, but the only satisfaction, it appears, the Colonel gets, is a report of more or less of his horses being stolen every morning.

PENNSYLVANIA-Judges Elect .- The following is the list of Judges elected in the several Districts of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last:

I. Oswald Thompson. Joseph Allison, Associates. Associates.

XIV. Sam. A. Gilmore.

XV. Townsend Haines.

XVI. F. M. Kummell.

XVII. David Agnew.

XVIII. John C. Knox.

XIX. Robert J. Fisher.

XX. A. S. Wilson.

XXI. Chas. W. Hegins.

XXII. N. B. Eldred.

XXIII. J. Glancey Jones.

XXIV. George Taylor. II. Henry G. Long. III. Wash. M'Cartney. IV.R. G. White. V. Wm. B. McClure. VI, Elijah Babbitt. VII, Daniel M. Smyser. VIII, Alexander Jordan.

IX. Jos. R. Graham.
X.J. M. Burrell.
XI.J. M. Conyngham.
XII. John J. Pearson.
XIII. David Wilmot. In the 1st, XVIth and XXth Districts Independent candidates were elected. In the IXth, XVIIIth and XIXth, Democrats were elected over Independents. In the Hd, Hld, IVth, VIIIth, Xth, XIth, XIth, XIIIth, XIVth and XXIId Districts, but one candi-

date was named and supported by all parties In the Vth. VIth. VIIth, XVth. XVIIth, XXIst. XXIIId and XXIVth, regular party nominations were made, and Whigs elected in all but the XXIId and

Whig Nominations.

Schoharie Co.-Assembly: 2. John C. SHULTZ.

Cayuga Co .- Assembly : 2. George Un-

perwood, renominated by acclamation. Judicial Nominations. SUPREME COURT .- The nominations for

Justices of the Supreme Court are now completed.

The following are the cand	dates :
Dist. Whie.	Opposition
1. James G. King, Jr.	James J. Roosevelt.
II Albert Lockwood	Selah B. Strong.
III. Ira Harris.	George R. Davis.
IV Amaziah B. James.	Cornelius L. Allen.
V. Daniel Gott.	Daniel Pratt.
VI S. M. Parker, full term.	Hiram Gray, full term.
B. F. Rexford vacancy.	Schuyler Crippen, vacane
VII. Samuel Blatchford	Theron R. Strong.
VIII Jas. Muilett, full term. M. Taggart, vacancy.	Noah P. Davis, full term
	G. W. Clinton, vacancy.
Appends, Samuel A. Foot.	Alexanderis Johnson

Opposition Nominations.

Schoharie Co .- Assemby : 1. Seymout Somberger.

Herkimer Co.-Assembly : 2. Charles Delany, Warren: County Judge and Surrogate Ezra Graves: County Treasurer: N. H. Johnson Editor of The Mohauk Courier; Justice of Sessions H. N. Randal: Coroner: Wm. Copperwall. Monroe Co.-Assembly: 3. William

Books

Received at The Tribune Office for the week ending Saturday, October 18, The Trinity, in its Theological, Scientific, and Practical Aspects. By Dr. M. Edgeworth Lazarus. 12mo., pp. 30. Fowlers & Wells.

owlers & Wells.

augural Address before the Trustees of Geneva Col-ce. By B. T. Teff. Cuncinnat.

Fortune-Hunter. By Mrs. Mowatt. 12mo., pp. 168, tege. By B. 1. 18EE. CHEMBAR.
The Fortune-Hanter. By Mrs. Mowatt. 12mo., pp. 108,
T. B. Peterson.
The Commans. Three vois in one. T. B. Peterson.
The Christian Martyrs. A Discourse, by J. G. Forman.
Boston Crosby & Nichols.
An Address before the Nwfolk Agricultural Society. By
George R. Russell.
The Life of Dan Marble. 12mo, pp. 235. Dewitt & Daven-

The Life of Dan Marble. 12mo, pp. 235. Dewitt & Davenport.

The Middle Kusgdom. By S. Wells Williams. Third Edition: 2 vois. John Wiley.

Lives of the Queens of Scotland. By Agnes Strickland.

Vol. H. 12mo., pp. 402. Harrier & Brothers.

Select Spanish and English Dislogues. By Jose Antonio
Pizarro. Third Edition. Bultimore: Murphy & Co.

Sold by D. Appleton & Co.

Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty. By John James Taylor. 12me. pp. 139. C. S. Francis & Co.

A Year Abrond. By Willard George. 12mo., pp. 242. Boston. Abel Tompkins

A Sook of Romances, Lyrics and Songs. By Bayard Taylor.

12mo., pp. 134. Tecknor, Reed & Fields. Sold by G. P.

Puinam.

The Variations of Popery. By Samuel Edgar. 8vo., pp. 606.

Robert Carter & Brothers.

Say Pears in a Georgia Prison. By Lewis W. Paine. 12mo.,

pp. 187.

Takes from Catland. 24me. pp. 124. Takknor.

pp. 187.
Tales from Catland. 2(me., pp. 114. Ticknor, Reed & Fields lds trs of a Lendon Doll. 24mo., pp. 152. Ticknor, Reed Fields. Sold by G. P. Putuam. Life. By W. F. Lynch. 12mo., pp. 366. Charles Scribner.

Jamie Gordon; or, The Orphan. 12mo. R. Carter & Broth-Ovain Carmina. (Schmitz & Zumpt's series.) Blanchard

K Lea.

Hungary and Kossuth. By Rev. B. F. Teffi. 12mo., pp. 378, Soid by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Peter the Whaler. By William H. G. Kinglin. 12mo., pp. 399. C. S. Francis & Co.

FERIODICALS AND SERIALS.

Forcester's Boys and Girls' Magazine. Oct. W. C. Locke & Co.

A Co.

Mrs. Whittelsey's Magazine for Mothers and Daughters.
Oct. H. M. Whittelsey.
Suchanan's Journal of Man. Sept. Cincinsati.
The London Art Journal. Oct. C S. Francis & Co.
Peterson's Magazine. Oct. Dewitt & Davenport.
London Labor and the London Poor—Part XIV. Harper
& Brothers.
The Practical Calculator, No. 3. Henry Carey Baird.

NEHEMIAH LEWIS, aged 97, died in Rounseville, N. Y., on the 11th inst. He was one of the first settlers of that town, having removed thither in 1802 from Newtown, now Elmira, Chemung Co. He was a worthy and estimable man, and leaves a very large family. Hon, J. D. BRIGHT was struck with

paralysis at his residence in Madison, Ind., on the 10th inst. It was just after dinner. For a few minutes he was speechless, but by medical assistance was soon restored to consciousness. We understand that a Law and Order Trial of Thurston for Murder-Verdict of

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Guilty.
Owne, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 20, 1851.
In the case of John N. Thurston, tried here for the murder of his brother-in-law, the Jury, after being absent one hour, came into Court and rendered a vertice of Guilty.

Further Effects of the Storm in the East-The

Further Effects of the Storm in the East-The
Disasters to the Whaling Fleet.
Beston, Monday, Oct. 20, 1851.
During the blow of yesterday the schooner Telos, from Philadelphia, before reported sunk in Broad Sound, entirely disappeared. The ballast-lighter New-York went ashore near Point Shirley, and went to pieces—the crew were saved. The schooner Jane, of Yarmouth, N.S., with wood, for Boston, got ashore yesterday at 1 o'clock P.M., at Plum Island, and went to pieces—crew safe.

eces-crew safe.

the New-Bedford Mercury says that there is but ill insurance on the New-Bedford whalers lost in

the Arctic Ocean.

The Mary Mitchell, formerly of Nantucket, now of San Francisco, is insured for \$20,000.

The Mercury thinks the statement that the season has been an entire failure to the fleet, an exaggera-

The Murder of Mrs. Van Wagner-Fatal The Murder of Mrs. Van Wagner-Fatal
Explosion.
Bostos, Monday, Oct. 20, 1851.
Thomas Davis, who murdered his sister yesterday, has been committed to await the verdict of the Coroner's Inquest to be made to-morrow. The murdered woman was married in July last to James D. L. Van Wagner, and was highly esteemed. Davis a widower, and has three children. He deales having committed the deed.
A man named Hiram Wilcom was killed on Saturday in Fitchburg, by the bursting of a grindstone in Crossman's scythe manufactory. His body was thrown up entirely through the roof of the building.

Fatal Stabbing Case.

Micajah Gambrili, of Anderson District, in this State, was stabbed on Monday, in a fight in Greenville District, by Allen Scott, and died on the following day. Scott has been lodged in Greenville

Editorial Affray in Boston.

Editorial Affray in Boston.

Bosrox, Monday, Oct. 29, 1851.
On Saturday a fracas occurred between the Editor of The Atlas and Mr. Samuel A. Way, broker, in which it is alleged that Mr. Way was kicked by the Editor out of his sanctum. Between 12 and 1 to-day, Mr. Alfred Turner, also of The Atlas, had words, followed by blows, with Mr. Way in Statest. A crowd collected and separated the combatants. Turner is reported as coming off second-best. The affair creates quite a stir. It originated in some remarks made by Col. Schouler derogatory to Way in a Whig speech, delivered in Weymouth last week.

Daring Robbery.

Baring Robbery.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 20, 1851.

J. M. Luther, of Milford, Michigan, was knocked down by three men on Saturday evening, about 8 o'clock, and robbed of over \$300. He was going up the Lake on the steamer Ocean, but the boat not being ready to start, he walked a few rods down the beach, when the robbery was committed, and he was when the robbery was committed, and he was r dead, but will probably recover. "Black Swan" gives her first public concert

Marine Disasters.

Marine Disasters.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 19, 1851.

The ship Exceed, arrived on Saturday from Turtle Key, brings Capt. Knapp and the crew of the bark Conner, wrecked on the 25th August.

The Nassan Gazette of the 1st October reports the brig Walter Hoxie, from Newport, R. I., for Cuba, got ashore below reef Abacco on the 11th September, and sustained much damage. She lost foremast, sails, part of her cargo, &c. She was sold at Nassau.

The British sloop Laura, from St. Thomas to Nas-sau, was lost on Lattle Island on the 26th September. The cargo was a total loss. The Captain and crew arrived at Nassau on the 1st October.

Steamship Albatross.

Norrolla, Monday, Oct. 20, 1851.

The steamship Albatross, from Charleston to Philadelphia, put in here yesterday, short of coal, and sailed again last night.

THE PASSENGERS ON THE MISSISSIPPL -The following list of Hungarian refugees on board the Mississippi is furnished by The Boston Journal: Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, aged 47

Teresa, his wife.
Wilhelmma, his daughter. Francis, his son.

Louis, his son.
Visocki, General, Pole.
Nich. Perczel, (Magyar,) M. P. of Tolna, and Colonel of Infantry, with his wife.
Jul. Prehierriski, (Pale.) Colonel of Cavalry.
Alexander Asboth, (Magyar.) Lieutenant Colonel
of the Staff, and General Adjutant of, the Governor of Hungary.
Dan. Inalsz, (Magyar.) Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry.

fantry. Stephen Kovach, (Magyar,) Major of Infantry, and his wife.

John Demeter, (Magyar,) Major of Infantry, and

his wife.

Adrian Wagner, (German,) Major of Artillery.
Torok, (Magyar,) Captain of Infantry.
Trater, (Magyar,) Captain of Infantry.
Nimesh, (Magyar,) Captain of Cavalry. Kalansza, (Magyar.) Captain of Cavalry. Wangle, (Magyar,) Commissary, Battalion of ! Laszlo, (Magyar,) Lieutenant of Artillery. Grehenck, (Magyar,) 1st Lieutenant, Infantry, Nuklon, (Magyar,) Captain of Infantry.

Nuklori, (Magyar,) Captain of Infantry.
Szigl, (German, Lieutenant of Artillery,
Luzakovski, (Pole.) Captain of Cavalry,
Hossak, (Pole.) Lieutenant of Cavalry,
Fran, Hazman, (Magyar,) M. P. for Buda, and
Chief of the Bureau in the Home Department,
Lad. Beizenszey, M. P. for Maros Vasarhely, in
Transylvania, and Colonel of National Guards,
Edw. Zorody, (Magyar) Counsellor in Home De-

Sperman, (Magyar,) Editor of Governent Gazette, with wife and child.

L. Spaczek, (Pole.) Physician, with wife, child

nd mother.

Aus. Szerengt, (Magyar.) County Judge.
Ged Acs. (Magyar.) Paster.
C. Hareidt, (Magyar.) Instructor of Gov. Kossuth's

hildren. Em. Lelley (German) Officer of Police, wife and The above forty-six comprise the family of the dis-tinguished exile and his associates and friends who embarked with him. These, with sixteen others, soldiers, Italians and Red Republicans, make up the sixty passengers on board the frigate.

Post-Office Operations.

The Post-Master General has established the following new Post-Offices for the week ending | County. |State.| Postmaster

ORICE.) of 5144 cm. ()	I / A COMPANION SOL
Grantville	Norfolk	Muss.	Wm. H. Adams.
sarel Fork	Carroli	V =	Hiram Bolt
lyv Bend	Madison	N. C.	H. B. Deaver.
Reaumont	Chatham	**	John M. Green
Tove	Elbert	Ga	J. A. Rumsey
Omnfield	Muscogee	100	Allen O. Quin.
Vinesard	Irwin		Thomas Smith.
Candlevile	Coffee	Ala.	William Thornton
Dobbin's Ranc	h. Yuba	Cal	W. W. Dobbans.
Rise Ray	Trunty		J. T. Weaver
Salmen Falls	El Dorado	S	George Coon.
Chico	Butte		A. H. Barber,
Barble Bar	Yuba		James Nash.
DATE OF LOCAL	Butte		C. W. Pomeroy
(mortalizer)	Marwosa		Thomas Thorn.
Action Labour Service	Mariposa		B. F. Whitten.
Courteens's Rus	Yuba	S 1	D. O. Woodruff.
Coornet with	Et Dorado		Wm. F. Gibbs.
Colouro	Calaveras		E W. Gemmell.
Commonwille	Yuba	100	E. W. Haskell
	Colosi		Hewell Hall.
	Tuolumne		George B. Keys.
Jacksonville	I noramire		1 Doth work
BINCK CERTER.	Giles	Lette	J. Rotherson
Cuttage late	Lafayette	W II	A Cimetean
Volga City	Clayton	10W L	will be Gould.
SCOULD OFF	Bentoh	Or.T	S F Chadwick.

Discontinues—Hammond's Mills, Steuben Co., N.Y.;
Harper's Home, Brunswick Co., Va., Wilton, Graaville
Co., N.C.; Yanaby, Oktobeha Co., Miss., Niona, Pulassi,
Co., Ark.; Moselle Furnace, Frankin Co., Mo., Lake
James, Steuben Co., Ind.; Cross Roads, Vanderberg Co.,
Ind.; Divorville, Lawrence Co., Ind.; Turkey Foot, Scott
Co., Ky.; Pieusant Hall, Henderson Co., Ky.
NAMS, Chanogh—Zebulon, Pike Co., Arkansas—name
changed to "Murfreesboro" Crooked Creek, Henry Co.,
Lowe—name changed to "Marshall," Waggin's Ferry, St.
Clair Co., Ili.—name changed to "Illinoistown."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FLIBUSTIERS. Some of the Northern newspapers, we perceive, are giving currency to the allegation of The Union, that the President, after the departure of the Pampero from New Orleans, dismissed the Collector, and pero from New Orleans, dismissed the Collector, and issued orders to prevent any flibratiers leaving for Cuba. The "orders" referred to were issued weeks before the departure of the Pumpero, to the proper officers of the Government; it was no fault of the President that they were not obeyed. As for the Collector, there was no known violation or neglect of duty on his part, until the Pampero was permitted to leave New Orleans, and therefore no reason for his earlier dismissal.

[Washington Republic.

NOT BEAT YET!-The English clipper ship Chrysolite did not beat the American clippe Oriental, after all the bragging of the English press The Courier says the Oriental made the passage from China to London in 89 days. The Chrysolite was 80 days from Anjier to Liverpool. Anjier is not in China, but in the island of Java. The difference in the two passages is more than 2,000 miles. The palm therefore, rests with the Oriental. [Boston Journal.] meeting is to be held in Syracuse on Saturday next.

CITY ITEMS.

IF When are we to have something definite about the promised or at least proposed testimonial to George Street, the enterprising young American ship-builder who was the actual originator and maker of the wonderful Yacht America? Stevens and all the chief men, concerned in being carried out of sight of British competition on a craft to which they never contributed a rattlin, have been feted and toasted and had their healths drunk in lordly style, and now we beg leave to inquire whether the crowing yacht fanciers do not consider some sort of recognition due to the man to whom they and the nation are indebted for the late splendid triumph

MAP OF NEW-YORK .- A new map of this City and of Brooklyn, has been issued by Geo. B. Ives, No. 15 Spruce-street, which gives a distinct and intelligible view of the localities of New-York and its vicinity, in a style which must be very satisfactory both to citizens and strangers. It is on a large scale, elegantly engraved, and well mounted for convenient use. Every public office and hotel should be provided with one of these indispensable guides to the town.

WESTWARD TRAVEL .- The Hudson River Railroad Company and the Central Line of Railroads from Albany to Buffalo, have made an arrangement for ticketing passengers through to Schenec tady, Syracuse, Rochester, Utica and Buffalo Passengers will also be ticketed to Oswego. Trains for this purpose will leave Chambers-st. at St A. M., 12; and 5 P. M. The United States mail is now carried on this road.

The Mariner's Family Industrial Society propose to hold a Fair in aid of their cause during the latter part of November. Donations in cash refreshments, articles for sale and materials for such articles, will be very gratefully received at the Society's store, No. 322 Pearl-st. It is hoped that ladies of leisure, who desire the welfare of the sailor's family, will kindly aid in preparing for the

WAR STEAMER COMPLETED .- The war steamer Edgar, recently built by Mr. Eckford Webb, at Green Point, by order of the Mexican Government, was launched from the dock at the foot of Tenth-st, where she has been coppering, Saturday afternoon. Her trial trip takes place to-day, and it is probable she will sail for her destination about the 15th inst. She registers 300 tuns.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. M .-Brigadier General Ewen will meet the officers of the new Regiment, lately organized and to be attached to his Brigade, at the Mercer House, on Thursday evening next, at 8 o'clock, to furnish the officers with their commissions.

"Suss" must be in that blissful condition where "'tis folly to be wise," if he don't know that a Wall-st. "bull" is one who constantly endea vors to increase the prices of stocks, and that the "bears" of that famous locality are those who as constantly labor to depress the same prices.

To "King-street" defends the VIIIth Ward Police in the matter of the Callithumpian Band, but his plea is too long to suit our columns He insists that the Police of that Ward are the best in the City. May it be even so forever.

IT A meeting of British residents intending to take part in the dinner to be given to Mr. Henry Grinnell and the officers of the recent Arctic Expedition, is to be held at the office of the British Consulate on Wednesday, at noon.

Persons who can't find the U. S. City Post boxes will please inquire the reason at the Post Office, not the Tribune Office.

Father Mathew preached a farewell sermon Sunday in St. Mary's Church, wherein he inculcated his great principle of Temperance. He

Fourteen years have clapsed since I first erected "Fourteen years have clapsed since I first erected the pure and spotiess banner of Temperance in my own beloved country. My countrymen, always ready to follow virtuous impulses, flocked around the standard, and the highways were literally crowded with multitudes coming to my residence to enroll themselves in the Temperance Association, so that, in the course of six years, upwards of five millions of my countrymen had taken at my hands the all-saving Temperance Piedge. Glorious was the change that followed—crime and vice disappeared, and the change in their m inners was as remarkable as their change from the use of intoxicating drinks. The Jails were all empty, and even the great Richmond in Dublin was entirely closed. This happy state of in Dublin was entiry, and even the great remnons in Dublin was entirely closed. This happy state of things continued for several years, and Ireland once more might be entitled the "Island of Saints." Oh, happy state of things, which should never have been interrupted, and which should have lasted forever but the devial began to exert his hellish nower, and

some had failen.

"He was happy in being able to assert, that millions may still be found faithful to their soleinn engagement. The principal falling off had been among emigrants, who had abiandoned freland for this great republic, defided by Satan they believed that they would not be able to endure the hardships of the voyage without strong frink, and receiving permission from weak and too indulgent persons to make use of it, continued to avail themselves of the *pportunity thus afforded after their arrival. Many pledge-breakers attribute their present poverty and pledge-breakers attribute their present poverty and degradation to this fatal cause. Before I commenced pledge-breakers attribute their present poverty and degradation to this fatal cause. Before I commenced this great Temperance movement. Intemperance swept all before it, and young and old, high and low, were borne along by the rushing tide of evil. I had many difficulties to encounter—the existing customs and habits—the opposition of interested persons, ready to pour upon me a flood of calumny. I felt a mighty pressure from without to prevent my commencing, but I felt a mighty pressure from without to prevent my commencing, but I felt a mighty pressure from within. I do not say that taking wine is a sin, but this I assert from this sacred chair, that such an indulgence is always attended with danger. No one is born a drunkard, yet we see them everywhere from whence do they come. Not from heaven, for St. Paul says, 'no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of heaven,—not from hell, for its adamantine gates once closed will never again open to permit the drunkard's egress; oh, no, virtue shall never again be contaminated by his presence. Let him that standeth take care lest he fall.' I have invited many to take the Temperance pledge, and their reply was, standeth take care lest he fall.' I have invited many to take the Temperance pledge, and their reply was, .'I have no occasion, I am sober enough, and no drunkard,' ah, these words. 'I have no occasion,' have brought many to a miserable end—the greatest drunkard that ever lived might once say the same. Men have been reduced to the lowest state of debasement, and have reduced their wives and children to misery unatterable, who were once as temperate as any one here, and might also declare. 'I am sober enough.''

Father M. concluded by alluding to his visit to the Tombs, and exhorted his hearers to enroll themselves upon the safe side. The pledge was then administered to a large number of applicants. Father Mathew will administer the pledge every morning this week at St. Mary's. On Saturday he purposes leaving for home.

BATTERY ENLARGEMENT. - Preparations have, it appears, been already commenced for the enlargement of the Battery , the stakes, marking the limits to which it is proposed to extend the ground have been driven, and all that is wanting is the material, &c., for the mason work. No day has yet, we understand, been fixed for the commencement of the work, but it is probable that it will be commenced some time during the next month, if not before then. According to the specification, the boundary of the present line of extension will consist of a parapet wall seven feet high, three feet wide, and two feet broad on the top. There will also be 212 grannte posts, placed in apertures made at regular distances in the wall. Each of these is to project 4 feet above the coping. It is estimated that 435,000 cubic yards of rubbish will be required to fill the space between the present line of the Battery and the proposed parapet wall. terial, &c., for the mason work. No day has yet, we

ANOTHER SUICIDE. - David Bell, residing at No. 315 Bowery, committed suicide on Saturday evening by taking about two ounces of laudanum. It evening by taking about two ounces of laudanum. It appears that at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon he went home with a vial of laudanum in his hand, which he piaced on a table and commenced writing a letter. His wife, suspecting that he was about to take his life, succeeded in taking the bottle from the table unobserved by him. She then threw its contents away and filled the bottle with water. After finishing writing he took the bottle, and finding it contained water, emptied it, and proceeded to a druggists, where he had it refilled with the poison, and soon after leaving the place drank it, and returned home apparently very sleepy. His wife, suspecting he had poisoned himself, sent for a physician, who applied proper remedies, but without the desired effect, and his patient died at 7½ o'clock the same evening. He was somewhat addicted to habits of intemperance. Coroner Geer yesterday held an inquest

upon the body, and a verdict of death by an overdose of landanum, the act of his own hand, was rendered by the Jury. Deceased was a native of New York, 34 years of age.

AN INVENTION FOR BLACKSMITHS .- [The following letter from one of our extensive Stage Proprietors announces an Invention apparently of Proprietors amounces an Invention apparently of decided value to all connected with smiths work.;

To the Editor of The Tribune. I wish to call your attention to Porter's Patent Graduating Troyere, now on exhibition at Castle Garden. Some weeks since, Mr. Porter offered us a trial of his Troyere, stating that, if it did not accomplish all that he claimed for it, he would supply my fires with the instrument graduatonsly. I readily embraced the offer, and found that it not only realized what he claimed for it, but much more. It not only adds, at the lowest calculation, twenty-five cents profit to each fire per day, but renders the smith's labor comparatively pleasant. I have conversed with several smiths on the subject of heating troa, and they assert that they have frequently labored harder to attain a good heat, than afterward to work it off upon the anvil. Now Mr. Porter's invention invariably furnishes a good, quick heat, and thus enables the smith to turn out good work. I am satisfied it needs but a single trial to commend its introduction into every smithing establishment in the country.

Now, Sir, I address you on this subject because I believe this Troyere amongst the most useful inventions of the day. It supplies a want which every practical smith has hitherto experienced—a nor, clean heat. Its importance is seen when we consider that every tool, machine or implement made of wrought iron or steel, either separate or combined, passes through the blacksmith's fire. Viewed in this connection, it is apparent that the benefit of this invention extends into every Manufacturing, Agricultural and Mechanical operation.

Cury Industrial Congress.—Second. decided value to all connected with smiths' work ;

CITY INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.—SECOND YEAR-NINKTEENTH SESSION.—Therefay, Oct. 14.—The Congress was called to order at 8 o'clock, K. A. BAILEY in the Chair, and H. A. Guild. Secretary.

approved.

The credentials of Mr. Isaac A. Amerman, in place of Thomas Gooderson, from the Young Men's R. form Club, were read, and the Delegate admitted a

on file:

New-York, Oct. 10 181.

Six: Your favor of the 8th inst. inclosing a piedre, sue been duly received. I are under the impression that a farmal and lengthy expection of my views on the subject mentioned in the piedre would be entirely useless, manuch as I consider the propositions therein land down a almost self-evident, requiring no demonstration, and only needing repetition to be adopted by every right thinking man.

needing repetition to the same of the same

Mr. Price read, from the proceedings of a late session of the City Common Council, the following resolution, which it appeared was discussed by a large number of the members of that body, and re-

large number of the members of that body, and referred to a Committee

Resolved, That on and after the first day of November,
1931, the laborers employed to cleansewers. Sc. Jb the different departments of the City, be required to work but
eight hours per day, instead of ten, as heretafore, and that
their pay be increased to \$1.23 per day.

Victor Hannot read the following, which he said
had been unanimously adopted by the (German) Social Reform Society.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Industrial Congress
be instructed to make known there that the proceede alhame between the Congress and the Pemperance Societies
has been heard of with one regite by our Society.

Mr. Price remarked that the Society above-named
did not understand the position of the Congress in
the premises, or the resolution would not have been
adopted.

gress. After debate on the part of Messrs Croly, White, and Price, the resolution was amended so as to provide for the appointment of a Committee for the purpose alluded to. The resolution was then adopted, and Messrs Croley, Ameriman, and another, appointed such Committee.

On motion of John A. Smith, Mr. John Gregg,

of Rochester, was admitted as an honorary delegate.

Mr. G. thanked the Congress for the couriesy shown
him, and proceeded to detail the progress making in
the Central and Western parts of the State, on the
subject of Land Reform and Workingmen's Rights

the Central and Western parts of the State, on the subject of Land Reform and Workingmen's Rights generally. The account given by him was of a highly favorable character.

Mr. Croly offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be directed to communicate with his Excellency, Washington Hunt, thanking him for his efforts in behalf of the proposed Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges, and requesting him to incorporate into his next Annual Message some of the recommendations in behalf of said object which appeared in his last Message.

Mr. Smith remarked that a Committee was in existence, having in charge subjects relating to the matter named in the above resolution; but masmuch as a considerable length of time had elapsed, and the Committee had not reported, he moved that they be discharged and a new Committee appointed, to whom should be referred all matters relating to the Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges. Carried, and Messrs. Smith, Croiy and White were so appointed. On motion, the Congress them went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hibson in the Chair. After a short time thus spent, the Committee rose and the Congress readjourned. short time thus spent, the Committee rose and the Congress adjourned.

H. A. Guillo, Secretary.

THE NEW MARKET. - Messrs THE NEW MARKET.—Messrs Editors: My attention has been drawn to an article, in your paper of Saturday, signed a New-Yorker: in which the writer takes rather singular ground against giving the contract as advertised, to J. B. Cordins, who, it seems, is the lowest bidder. He assigns as a reason against the measure, that this contractor has presumed to go to parties out of this city, and ask proposals for some subsidiary parts of the work, and when he had obtained such, enabling him to put in his estimate at some fifty or sixty thousand dollars less, than others, he has dared to do so. Now I think that this is just no reason at all to the purpose. Laditors think that this is just no reason at all to the purpose, but rather for the reverse; for it thereby saves to the "der children" of our "city fathers" (as the wri-ter so lovingly calls them) just the sum above men-

The public advertisement of the Commissioner of The public advertisement of the Commissioner is Repairs and Supplies for Estimates for the proposed market invited proposals from all parties, without any restrictions, as to where or by whom, the work required was to be performed—only insisting upon the quality, and workmanship, coming up to a cer-tain defined standard. The contractor it seems, has could as a business man should act, he has sought the quality, and workmanship, coming up to a certain defined standard. The contractor it seems, has acted as a business man should act, he has sought where he could obtain, what was required on the best terms, and when by rejecting some offers, and accepting others, he has been enabled to put in an estimate, lower by some lifty or more thousand dollars, than any others, thereby diminishing the cost to the City by that amount, what possible reason can be assigned why he should not be allowed to go on with the work, as he proposed. Are the citizens disposed to pay this difference in the estimates for the purpose of having the work done in this City—besides it is well known, that three-fourths, of all the granite used in our buildings, is brought here in a manufactured state even when furnished by those in the basiness in the City. It the employment of City labor, is the main object, would it not be better, to have the market built by days work. This arrangement would suit the employed very well, but would it meet with the appropriation of the employer. Will those who have to pay for the work, so reality consent to this plan—what limit can be assigned to the cost of the work! Are our citizens so tood of tax paying as to come into any arrangement of this soft paying as to come into any arrangement of this sof

Besales, does not the desire to exclude the labor of a sister State, appear with a very ill grace inus, who, I may say, have grown rich upon our intercourse with others. Is it not well known, that contracts for large amounts of work, and bringing in annually vast sums of money, are almost daily made, by parties from other States for the labor and material of this.—and can we now, when another State may be in a measure benefited by our employment of her labor, for our own advantage, advocate a line of policy, so diametrically opposed, to our true interest and prosperity as a Union? Can we refuse to employ the labor or material of our neighbor, when we are o largely indebted to these very neighbors. I may

i think not.

Besides, does not the desire to exclude the labor of

least in this instance, and if any particular parties are meant in the allusion to the "City officials," I am constrained to say, that we are under great obligation to them for their liberal views and attention to the true interests, (I speak in an enlarged sense) of

It is to be hoped, therefore, that if the Board of Assistants are disposed to concur in the almost unanimous vote of the Board of Aldermen, on this subject, that they will do so, without the restriction required, leaving the contractor to do as he shall judge bestin this matter, only securing to the City, the full and faithful performance on his part, of all the work required, in all its parts, as specified in the contract.

ANOTHER NEW-YORKEN.

New-York, October 20, 1851

succeeded had he not associated himself in the Government with names of extended popularity. Confidence has fled from the political area. No man trusts his fellow. Candidates are everywhere pledged to the most impossible platforms, and the other day the candidate nominated in the County of Holton pledged himself to resign his seat in the Parliament, if elected, at any time, on the call of a majority of the Convention that nominated him. If things go on as they are, members of Parliament will be reduced to mechanical machines called Delegates, bound hand and foot by pledges to the most whinsical notions, and left totally without discretion even in the most difficult emergencies.

Complaints are loudly made by the Provincial Press of the number of destitute pauper emigrants sent out to Canada by Irish and Scotch landlords.

A Col. Gordon, the owner of estates in South Ust

and Barra, in the Highland's of Scotland, has sent off over 1,100 destitute tenants and cotters under the most cruel and delusive temptations, assuring them that they would be taken care of immediately on their arrival at Quebec by the emigrant agent, re-ceive a free passage to Upper Canada, where they would be provided with work by the Government

The examination of the seven persons arrested at Syracuse on the charge of being concerned in the rescue of "Jerry," proceeds tediously and heavily. Yesterday, at 3 P.M., the Court adjourned until this morning, on account of the District Attorney, Lawrence, not being prepared to go on This morning the same trouble arises. The witnesses he has subpensed dislike to appear, and manifest great tardiness, both in coming to the stand and in giving evidence. The course pursued by the District Attorney is universally censured. It is certain that he has obtained other warrants, and intends to make other arrests. Judge Conklin presides with great dignity and integrity. The evidence against the accused is very finnsy, and I think the general opinion is that Judge Conklin will not deem it sufficient to hold them for trial. Public opinion, both in this city and in Syracuse, is well ingh universal in condemning the prosecution. All these efforts to make the Fugitive Slave Act palatable only increases the unwillingness of the people to swallow the dose. The Government, as we learn, are determined to enforce this law to its ulmost extent, without regard to its unpopularity. To do this they must send on aid. To rely upon our present District Attorney for it would be idle. All who are engaged in doing this dirty business may rest pretty well satisfied that they will have nothing else to do. The people, and the whole people, will desert them, and thus they will be left powerless and alone.

Syracuse, Friday, Oct. 17, 1851—3 P. M. A man named Salmon, of Oswego County, was arrested this morning, and taken to Auburn for examination. None of these arrests are for treason. They are all for violation of the Fugitive Slave Law. The Free Soil sentiments are growing tremendous fast in these parts, and unless the Administration send on some assistance, the Silver Grays must faint. he has obtained other warrants, and intends to make

The minutes of the last seasion were read and approved.

The credentials of Mr. Isaac A. Amerman, in place

a seat.

The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Parca, readily following letter, which was received and orders:

B. Price, Esq.
A letter from the friends of Labor in Saugerius,
N. Y., was also read, ordered on file, and the Corresponding Secretary directed to reply to the same.

adopted.

Mr. Croly moved that the Corresponding Secretarybe directed to communicate with the different Societies, and make known the position of the Control of the Contro

the labor or material of our neighbors. I may truly say, for our enterprise and prosperity! But it think, I see a reason at the bottom, when we are cause of this remonstrance, and that is, a feeling of disappointment in not being able to secure the portion of work alluded to, at their own prices, and then to do what is so loudly complained of, and which has been done by some who would advocate the amendment, i.e. go out of the State and get the stone alluded to, of the very parties objected to, it may be, and put the difference of cost, not into the City treasury but into their own private purses; or in other words, it is not the cause of the laborer but that of the city employer, that is advocated. Let any one read the article carefully, and with a knowledge of the estimates made at the opening of the proposals, and they may judge for themselves.

Our City fathers knew what they were about, at Our City fathers knew what they were about at

this great City.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that if the Board